

SAFETY DATA SHEET



1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE AND SUPPLIER

Product name: LIQUID GOLD

Recommended uses: Solvent detergent for degreasing food areas and machinery.

Supplier: Impireacht Chemicals Limited, 0508987363, www.impireacht.co.nz

In emergency dial 111 then ask for Fire, Ambulance or Police as required.

In case of poisoning phone National Poisons Dunedin 0800 764 766

Call Ecochem 0800 249 224 if required in emergencies

2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION



CHRONIC TOXIC



ECOTOXIC

DANGER

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

Read Label Before Use and Read Safety Data Sheet Before Use

HSNO Classification 6.1E, 6.3A, 6.4A, 6.5A, 6.9B, 9.1B

HAZARD WARNINGS: Harmful if swallowed, in contact with skin, and if inhaled. Causes skin irritation. Causes skin and eye irritation. May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. May cause damage to skin and eye tissue. Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

PRECAUTIONS: Avoid breathing spray. Wash hands and other exposed skin thoroughly after handling. In case of inadequate ventilation wear canister type respiratory protection with organic mist cartridges. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection. Do not breathe mist or spray. Avoid release to the environment. Collect spillage..

3 COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components	CAS Number	Proportion
Tetrasodium EDTA	64-02-8	0.10 to 1.00%
Citrus Terpenes	94266-47-4	1.0 to 10%
Benzalkonium chloride	8001-54-5	1.0 to 2.0%

Plus nonionic surfactants, yellow food dye, and water

4 FIRST AID MEASURES

If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. Call National Poisons Dunedin 0800 764 766 or doctor if you feel unwell.

IF SWALLOWED: Do NOT induce vomiting. Drink two glasses of water or milk then seek medical advice.

IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Immediately call National Poisons Dunedin 0800 764 766 or doctor.

IF ON SKIN: Remove immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or take a shower. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call National Poisons Dunedin 0800 764 766 or doctor.

SYMPTOMS AND EFFECTS, ACUTE AND DELAYED, FROM EXPOSURE

SWALLOWED: LIQUID GOLD will attack mouth and throat linings and make the victim breathless. Long term effects are unlikely.

EYE: LIQUID GOLD will irritate eye membranes and if not treated immediately could lead to vision impairment

SKIN: LIQUID GOLD will attack skin cells, if not rinsed promptly, possibly leaving skin red for a few hours or days.

INHALED: Vapours of LIQUID GOLD may produce respiratory irritation. Inhalation of high concentrations may result in shortness of breath, chest pain, severe headache and lung damage including pulmonary oedema. Effects may be delayed. Certain spray units could produce droplets that if inhaled would produce short term damage to the respiratory system: coughing, shortness of breath and phlegm containing blood.

5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Hazards from combustion products: Non-combustible material.

Precautions for fire fighters and special protective equipment: not combustible, however following evaporation of aqueous component residual material can vaporise if involved in a fire, emitting toxic corrosive fumes. Contact with metals may liberate hydrogen gas, which, is extremely flammable. Fire fighters must wear eye protection plus suitable self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing if risk of exposure to products of decomposition.

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Not combustible, however, if material is involved in a fire use: water fog (or if unavailable fine water spray), foam, dry agent (carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder).

Hazchem Code: 2R

6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedures: Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contact and breathing vapours. Work up wind or increase ventilation. If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise local council and regional council plus emergency services as required.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Clean Up: Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Contain by preventing run off into drains and waterways. Use absorbent (soil, sand or other inert material). Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal. Caution - heat may be evolved on contact with water. Wash site of spillage with water. Once the pH of the wash water is below 9 then it may be released to sewer.

7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Store locked up. Store in a cool place in original container. Store away from acids and foodstuffs. Keep containers closed when not in use. Store out of reach of children. Do not mix with other chemicals. Clean up all spills and splashes promptly, avoid secondary accidents.

8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

There have been no exposure controls set for LIQUID GOLD however airborne droplets created by spraying LIQUID GOLD or its dilute solutions must not be inhaled.

Personal Protective equipment: If there is a risk of splash or spray into eyes wear safety glasses with side shields. Wear rubber gloves if skin contact is likely to be more than a minute or two. Always maintain a high standard of personal hygiene when using cleaning chemicals. Wear organic vapour mask if there is a risk of breathing in droplets. Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or using the toilet.

Engineering Controls: None for normal use. If handling industrial quantities, consider local mechanical exhaust/extraction to keep airborne concentration.

9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: Clear, yellow coloured, free flowing liquid with characteristic orange odour.

Density:	About 1.0 kg/L
Flash Point:	Non Flammable
Solubility:	Completely miscible with water.
pH:	between 10 and 11.5 (moderately alkaline)

10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

LIQUID GOLD is indefinitely stable.

Decomposition products include water vapour, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen.

Conditions To Avoid: None known

11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

SWALLOWED: LIQUID GOLD will attack mouth and throat linings and make the victim breathless. Long term effects are unlikely.

EYE: LIQUID GOLD will irritate eye membranes and if not treated immediately could lead to vision impairment.

SKIN: LIQUID GOLD will irritate skin, if not rinsed promptly, leaving a redness that may take time to disappear.

INHALED: Vapours of LIQUID GOLD may produce respiratory irritation. Inhalation of high concentrations may result in shortness of breath, chest pain, severe headache and lung damage including pulmonary oedema. Effects may be delayed. Certain spray units could produce droplets that if inhaled would produce short term damage to the respiratory system: coughing, shortness of breath and phlegm containing blood.

12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity is low.

Persistence and degradability: LIQUID GOLD is 100% biodegradable so its persistence is zero.

Mobility: LIQUID GOLD is a liquid detergent with good penetrating ability so it is very mobile in liquid systems and in the soil, but no more volatile than water.

13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Flush down sewer i.e.: treated system not stormwater, after dropping pH to between pH 6 and 9 by dilution or with any dilute acid such as hydrochloric, sulphuric, etc. or consider collecting and sending to an approved waste facility. Full protective clothing must be worn.

Local and regional councils must be informed for spills into the sewer, land, or any other waterways.

Contamination of product may change waste management options.

Rinse the plastic packaging three times inside and out to remove all traces of LIQUID GOLD then remove the label. The pack may then be re-used or recycled, and the label disposed as solid waste.

14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

LIQUID GOLD is not classified as a Dangerous Good for Air, Sea, Road, and Rail Transport

15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

CITRIBLAST is assigned to Cleaning Products (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2017

The HSNO Approval Number for this Group Standard is HSR002530

Classified as hazardous according to criteria in the Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001, and has been assigned the following subclasses of hazard:

- 6.1E Acutely Toxic
- 6.3A Irritating to Skin
- 6.4A Irritating to Eye
- 6.5A Respiratory Sensitisers
- 6.5B Contact Sensitisers
- 6.9B Harmful to Human Target Organs or Systems
- 9.1B Substances that are ecotoxic in the aquatic environment

16 OTHER INFORMATION

Prepared on 16th August 2020

Abbreviations

ACGIH	The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Inc.
AIHA	American Industrial Hygiene Association
AS/NZS	Australian/New Zealand Standard
C	Celsius, a measure of temperature
CAS	Chemical Abstract Services
EPA	Is New Zealand's Environmental Protection Authority
GHS	Globally Harmonised System
LEL	Lower Explosion Limit
LC50	Is the concentration which kills half of the test animals under controlled conditions. This value applies to vapours, dusts, mists and gases.
LCLo	Is the lowest concentration of a material in air reported to have caused the death of animals or humans. The exposure may be acute or chronic. This is also called the lowest concentration causing death, lowest detected lethal concentration, and lethal concentration low. LCLo is closely related to the LC50 value which is the concentration which kills half of the test animals under controlled conditions. This value applies to vapours, dusts, mists and gases. Solids and liquids use the closely related LDLo value for routes other than inhalation.
LD50	Is the dose which kills half of the test animals by ingestion.

LDLo	Is the lowest dose of a material in reported to have caused the death of animals or humans. The exposure may be acute or chronic. This is also called the lowest dose causing death, lowest detected lethal concentration, and lethal dose low.
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit is the maximum amount or concentration of a chemical that a worker may be exposed to under OSHA regulations.
SDS	Safety Data Sheet, the new term for MSDS or Material Safety Data Sheet.
STEL	A Short Term Exposure Limit (is defined by ACGIH as the concentration to which workers can be exposed continuously for a short period of time without suffering from: irritation, chronic or irreversible tissue damage narcosis of sufficient degree to increase the likelihood of accidental injury, impair self-rescue or materially reduce work efficiency.
TWA	Time-Weighted Average
UEL	Upper Explosion Limit
UN	United Nations
WEEL	Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels

End of SDS